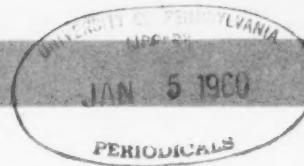


THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Bulletin



Vol. XLI, No. 1069

December 21, 1959

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The BULLETIN includes selected press
releases on foreign policy, issued by
the White House and the Department,
and statements and addresses made
by the President and by the Secretary
of State and other officers of the De-
partment, as well as special articles on
various phases of international affairs
and the functions of the Department.
Information is included concerning
treaties and international agreements
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international interest.*

*Publications of the Department,
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A Mission of Peace and Good Will

Address by President Eisenhower¹

Good evening, fellow Americans.

I leave in just a few minutes on a 3-week journey half way around the world.² During this mission of peace and good will I hope to promote a better understanding of America and to learn more of our friends abroad.

In every country I hope to make widely known America's deepest desire—a world in which all nations may prosper in freedom, justice, and peace, unmolested and unafraid.

I shall try to convey to everyone our earnestness in striving to reduce the tensions dividing mankind—an effort first requiring, as indeed Mr. Khrushchev agrees, the beginning of mutual disarmament. Of course I shall stress that the first requirement for mutual disarmament is mutual verification.

Then I hope to make this truth clear—that, on all this earth, not anywhere does our Nation seek territory, selfish gain, or unfair advantage for itself. I hope all can understand that beyond her shores, as at home, America aspires only to promote human happiness, justly achieved.

We in America know that for many decades our Nation has practiced and proclaimed these convictions and purposes. But this is not enough. For years doubts about us have been skillfully nurtured in foreign lands by those who oppose America's ideals.

Our country has been unjustly described as one pursuing only materialistic goals; as building a culture whose hallmarks are gadgets and shallow pleasures; as prizes wealth above ideals, machines above spirit, leisure above learning, and war above peace.

¹ Delivered to the Nation by television and radio on Dec. 3 (White House press release).

² For background, see BULLETIN of Nov. 23, 1959, p. 742, and Dec. 7, 1959, p. 823.

Actually, as our declaration proclaims, the core of our Nation is belief in a Creator who has endowed all men with inalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In that belief is our country's true hallmark—a faith that permeates every aspect of our political, social, and family life. This truth, too, I hope to emphasize abroad.

Of course, as all the world knows, at times, and in some respects, we have fallen short of the high ideals held up for us by our Founding Fathers. But one of the glories of America is that she never ceases her striving toward the shining goal.

And in this striving we know we still can learn much from other cultures. From the ideals and achievements of others we can gain new inspiration. We do not forget that, in the eyes of millions in older lands, our America is still young—in some respects is still on trial.

A Renewed Dedication to American Convictions

So I earnestly make this suggestion as I start this journey tonight—that you, and those close to you, join with me in a renewed dedication to our moral and spiritual convictions and in that light reexamine our own record, including our shortcomings. May this examination inspire each of us so to think and so to act as to hasten our progress toward the goals our fathers established, which have made America an instrument for good. In this rededication we shall replenish the true source of America's strength—her faith and, flowing from it, her love of liberty, her devotion to justice.

So believing, we look on our Nation's great wealth as more than a hard-earned resource to be used only for our own material good. We believe that it should also serve the common good, abroad

as well as at home. This is not sheer altruism. If we can truly cooperate with other nations—especially our friends of the free world—we can, first, defeat the evils of hunger, privation, and disease that throughout the ages have plagued mankind. Thus we can develop a healthier, more prosperous world and in the process develop greater prosperity for ourselves. Even more than this, we can help reduce the world tensions that are the powder kegs of disaster.

This is why, for more than a decade, America has engaged in cooperative programs with other nations—programs that in many ways concern the areas that I set forth to visit tonight. Our part of this effort is our own Mutual Security Program. Abroad it is supplemented and its effects many times multiplied by programs of all the countries associated with us in this work.

Thus we provide a peaceful barrier, erected by freedom, to the continuous probings of predatory force. Our mutual undertakings support those who strive to forestall aggression, subversion, and penetration. It helps steady the struggling economies of free nations, new and old. It helps build strength and hope, preventing collapse and despair. In a world sorely troubled by an atheistic imperialism, it is a strong instrument of hope and of encouragement to others who are eager, with us, to do their part in sustaining the human spirit and human progress.

So we see that our Nation's security, economic health, and hope for peace demand of all of us a continuing support of these cooperative efforts, initiated a dozen years ago. Of the amounts we devote to our own security and to peace, none yields a more beneficial return than the dollars we apply to these mutual efforts of the free world.

Some Economic Problems That Confront Us

Here at home we are fortunate in having an economy so richly productive as to sustain a most powerful defense without impairment of human values. Without this military strength our efforts to provide a shield for freedom and to preserve and strengthen peace would be futile. We are determined that in quality and power this force shall forever be kept adequate for our security needs until the conference table can replace the battlefield as the arbiter of world affairs.

This kind of defense is costly and burdensome,

as indeed are many other essential Federal programs. For example, the annual interest alone on our Federal debt is now more than \$9 billion a year—a sum in dollars equal to the entire Federal budget of 1940. We must, then, for our security and our prosperity, keep our economy vigorous and expanding. We can keep it so, but only if we meet wisely and responsibly the economic problems that confront us. To mention a few, there are inflation, public spending, taxation, production costs and foreign trade, agriculture, and labor-management relations.

Of these problems, one cries out for immediate solution. I refer to the labor-management dispute that is still unresolved in the steel industry.

This, I am sure, is clear to us all: The success of all our efforts to build and sustain the peace depends not only upon our spiritual and military strength but also upon the health of our economy. Among sovereign nations progress toward a just peace can be achieved only through international cooperation. Likewise, economic strength, in this Nation of free citizens, requires cooperation among us all. We cannot—any of us—indulge our own desires, our own demands, our own emotions, to the extent of working hardship throughout the country.

"Responsible citizenship" in a free country means what it says. It means conducting one's self responsibly in the interest of others as well as self. America will not—indeed, it cannot—tolerate for long the crippling of the entire economy as the result of labor-management disputes in any one basic industry or any group of industries.

Among our free people there is no one man, no one group, no one industry, no one interest, that measures in importance to America.

So, my friends, the choice is up to free American employers and American employees. Voluntarily, in the spirit of free collective bargaining, they will act responsibly, or else in due course their countrymen will see to it that they do act responsibly. It is up to labor and management in these disputes to adjust responsibly and equitably their differences. The Nation is determined to preserve free enterprise, including free collective bargaining. If we are to do this, labor and management alike must see to it, in every dispute and settlement, that the public interest is as carefully protected as the interests of stockholders

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and of employees. The public will not stand for less.

Tonight, despite months of effort, labor and management in the steel industry are still in disagreement. As I leave tonight, America still faces the possibility of a renewed steel crisis, beginning a few weeks hence.

Day after day, throughout the economy, uncertainty, indecision, and hesitation are growing as a result of this continuing controversy. Now, negotiations have just been resumed. The exact methods the parties agree upon to advance these negotiations are of relatively little importance to the American people. The leaders of both segments must realize that the achievement of a voluntary settlement, fair to all, is critically important to the entire Nation. Indeed it is so important that I am instructing the Director of the Mediation and Conciliation Service to do all that he can to keep the parties negotiating on an around-the-clock basis.

America needs a settlement now.

During these next 3 weeks, while I am talking of peace and of mutual cooperation with our friends abroad, the subject of America's spiritual and economic strength is bound to come up often and importantly. What great news it would be if, during the course of this journey, I should receive word of a settlement of this steel controversy that is fair to the workers, fair to management, and above all, fair to the American people.

America's Message to the World

One last thought. We have heard much of the phrase "peace and friendship." This phrase, in expressing the aspirations of America, is not complete. We should say instead, "peace and friendship, in freedom." This, I think, is America's real message to the world.

Now, my friends, I set forth as your agent to extend once again to millions of people across the seas assurance of America's sincere friendship. I know you wish me well. And I wish you well in making your influence felt, individually and collectively, in solving, properly, our pressing problems here at home. For, let us remember, these two efforts—the one abroad and the one at home—actually are one and inseparable. Working cooperatively together here at home, rather than wasting our effort and substance in bitter economic and political strife, we in America will

become ever a stronger force on the side of good in the world.

And as we, through our cooperative efforts abroad, strengthen human understanding and good will throughout the world, we bring ever closer the day of lasting peace.

May the Almighty inspire us all, in these efforts, to do our best.

Good night and, for 3 weeks, goodby.

Human Rights Week, 1959

A PROCLAMATION¹

WHEREAS December 15, 1959, marks the one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary of the adoption of our Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS December 10, 1959, marks the eleventh anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

WHEREAS the individual rights and freedoms set forth in the Bill of Rights constitute a vital part of the political heritage of each American citizen; and

WHEREAS promotion of the rights and freedoms declared in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a basic objective of the United Nations:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period of December 10 to December 17, 1959, as Human Rights Week, and I call upon the citizens of the United States to observe these anniversaries by studying the Bill of Rights of the United States and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations, that we may grow in our understanding of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of each member of the human family. In gratitude for the liberties that we enjoy, let us work to advance universal freedom and justice and stand ready to uphold the rights of others which are inextricably linked with our own.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this third day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen [SEAL] hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.



By the President:
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State.

¹ No. 3327; 24 Fed. Reg. 9763.

What Is Past Is Prologue

by Under Secretary Murphy¹

During the years our Government has been indulgent enough to permit me to work in the Department of State and the Foreign Service, it has been fascinating for me to observe the impact of the press on our foreign policy and the relationship between you gentlemen and our Service people. When I was a younger officer, I did not fully appreciate the importance of this relationship. I believe I do today. I know I did not realize that a journalist in the professional sense of the word often is not interested solely in reporting the news. With the knowledge that goes with his years of experience, it is obvious that a mature journalist influences public opinion and frequently official policy.

But there is an invisible line which no doubt you agree must be drawn between the necessity under which a public official must maintain discretion and your obligation to inform the public and to interpret and explain. Looking back on the years I have recently spent in the Department of State, I am not entirely sure that we have found the wisest formula of close cooperation under which the national interests are best promoted. To protect a source, to avoid embarrassment vis-a-vis a foreign government, to avoid the defeat of an official objective, these require the official at times to maintain discretion, although often nothing would please him more than to discuss the matter with interested correspondents. If we were faced today with merely the traditional forms of competition which existed before October 1917, the risks could be absorbed. Today the cost of indiscretion on major items can be quite high.

¹ Address made before the National Press Club at Washington, D.C., on Dec. 1 (press release 830).

One of the main reasons I eagerly accepted your president's invitation to this luncheon was to thank you for two things: the support which so many of you have consistently given the American effort in the field of foreign affairs; and the generous understanding you regularly show regarding our Foreign Service, its needs, and the people in it.

The healthy fact that there are criticisms from time to time does not bother me as it once did. I remember, for example, that I returned to Washington from North Africa back in 1943 with a very high temperature generated by some critical editorials and stories which had appeared in the *Washington Post* concerning the policies we were then pursuing in that area. I could hardly wait to get off the airplane to visit Mr. Eugene Meyer. I had selected *a priori* some very purple words to express my indignation over the obtuseness and general myopia of the author, and I asked to meet the guy who wrote the items. In retrospect it no doubt was a silly performance. Mr. Meyer was indulgent and mildly suggested that in public life one must learn to take it. Then he suggested lunch with the author, to whom he introduced me, Herbert Elliston. After lunch we exchanged some rather sharp words, but I learned that the items were based on information which he believed sound and accurate. He was kind enough to listen to my version and later to reflect some of it in subsequent articles.

You will know better than I whether in our democracy, and considering the fierce competition in which so many of us work, we can gear our public information resources into the closely knit machine of this fast-moving era. For me that question is fundamental and it literally concerns our prospect of survival in the tough world of

today. Certainly we in the Foreign Service should devote a great deal of thought to the means of perfecting our working relationship with you gentlemen. In their initial training our officers should receive early instruction not only on the importance but about the techniques of dealing with this vital problem.

American Foreign Service

I would like to say a word or two about the American Foreign Service. It is developing to a point where we can be proud of it. It has passed through vicissitudes, but then every organization does.

The postwar epoch did not provide a favorable recruiting atmosphere. Caught between an insufficiency of funds preventing competent planning and a good deal of public indifference, the Service did not fare too well. We inherited leftovers of some Government wartime agencies. Some of these individuals were first-class; others were not well adapted to this particular kind of professional work. Today it is possible for the Department of State to plan a young officer's career for the purpose of benefiting the Government to the maximum. At the same time the officer is given incentive to perform well and in circumstances that enable better and more effective performance. The consolidation of Departmental and field service personnel has made for greater utility and has eliminated distinctions between the two which in the past were unhealthy. The lack of substantial financial incentive for the officer is offset by the satisfaction, not found in every undertaking, of doing this particular public service. I know that one of our ambassadors who enjoyed a very substantial business success before he received a political appointment told me that never in his business career had he experienced the stimulating satisfaction he found representing the United States abroad.

We have now 3,627 Foreign Service officers, of whom about 60 percent are serving abroad at 285 diplomatic missions and consular offices. About 10,112 young men and women representing fine talent from all around the country have applied for the Foreign Service examination to be given next Saturday. Only a few of them with the most outstanding records can be appointed as Foreign Service officers of class 8.

I know that you agree that we should have as a nation the ablest people the country can provide to represent us abroad and to work in the Department of State at home. I am glad that the President and the Secretary of State feel that way about it and that our friends in Congress are giving better support to this objective than has ever been the case in our history. I am frankly envious of the young man coming into the Foreign Service today.

U.S. World Position

Perhaps I could risk straining your patience a little longer by examining briefly some features of our world position. On the day after tomorrow [December 3], as you know, our President is embarked on an arduous good-will visit to 11 countries during the course of which he will participate in the heads-of-government meeting at Paris.² I heard reference the other day to the effect that in these matters locomotion is not the desirable thing; rather, one should stick to one's knitting at home. It seemed to be suggested that by fireside meditation the chances of giving birth to new and better foreign policy ideas would be improved. That remark struck me as reflecting a particularly sedentary view. What does it mean? Could it be possible that it contemplates a policy of the broad behind? Somehow it reminded me of the nickname earned by Molotov [Vyacheslav Molotov of the Soviet Union], who was called "Stone Bottom" because he could outsit almost anybody.

Even if we wished to do so, we could not develop all the answers on a static basis. Personal contacts are invaluable. There is no pat formula for the development of ideas. Interchange in different environments is unquestionably stimulating. Knowledge of people and circumstances is the seedbed from which inspiration often springs. Our friends will not love us more if we assume they should always come to us.

Our distinguished friend Prime Minister Segni has recently honored our country by his visit. The President's plan to visit President Gronchi and Prime Minister Segni in Rome, and to seize that occasion for a personal call at the Vatican on His Holiness Pope John, is eminently in the

² See p. 895.

interest of friendly relations and sound diplomacy.

A trip by our President to the Asiatic subcontinent with its immense potential is if anything overdue, and I believe that our friends in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India welcome it as an opportunity for useful exchanges.

The Shah in Tehran, President Bayar in Ankara, King Paul in Athens, President Bourguiba in Tunis—these are friends to whom it is a pleasure and a duty to manifest our esteem. You know all about the importance of the heads-of-government meeting in Paris. After that there will be visits to our friends in Spain and Morocco.

All of these conversations I believe will help to understand problems, clarify issues, bring us closer to our friends, and promote our mutual interests.

As to our world position, the fundamental principle of our foreign policy is constant. We seek the welfare and the security of the American people, the protection of our democratic institutions, resources, and way of life. Ever since our wartime association with the Soviet Union we have had cause to doubt its purposes. We found via the Berlin blockade and Korea that weakness is not understood in Moscow. Mr. Khrushchev frequently refers with withering scorn to positions of strength. Positions of strength are expensive to maintain and the last thing the American people want on which to spend their effort and money. Yet without them we found the conduct of our foreign policy fraught with grave danger to our national security.

In his excellent address before the National Foreign Trade Council,³ our able Secretary of State pointed out that, since both free men and Communists have a common interest in survival, they have a common interest in developing rules of the game which would prevent East-West competition from breaking out into nuclear war. But we continue to face, as he put it, "the most ruthless competition the world has seen." Is our political maturity adequate? Our central problem is to live with and hope for some accommodation with the dangers we face. After a long period of danger, most of us find it easier to grasp at new hope than to live with the same old fears. Yet we cannot permit our fears to freeze

our thought or paralyze our efforts to realize legitimate hopes.

Soviet Attitudes and Capabilities

What are the attitudes and capabilities of this most ruthless competitor of ours? The Soviet system is probably in a sounder, healthier state today than at the time of the death of Stalin. Chairman Khrushchev has introduced a pragmatic, innovating spirit into that society. He has freed its development from some of the constraints of stale doctrine, insured a continuing growth of Soviet power, and improved a little—just a little—the material lot of the Soviet people. He has sought to revitalize the Communist Party and to make of it a more efficient instrument of rule. His willingness to remodel old economic institutions with a view to increased productivity has apparently given fresh stimulus to the economy as a whole.

Mr. Khrushchev has put forward a number of ideological innovations on the ground that Marxism-Leninism is a doctrine which should be open to new insights. This tendency toward what his supporters call "creative Marxism," and what his opponents label as "practicism," was apparently one of the issues between Khrushchev and his opposition. With his victory in the inner party struggle, Soviet policy acquired a far more flexible and practical approach to its problem.

These various changes have been designed to deal with problems raised by mistakes of past policy and by rapid industrialization and modernization. This they are doing at least for the present.

It is true that the new measures themselves, and the natural processes of change, may eventually give rise to problems of an even more fundamental nature. It is also possible that the new measures mark the beginnings of more basic changes in the long-run nature of Soviet governing institutions. But there does not appear a great probability, within the immediate few years, of any marked change. The leadership of the regime apparently calculates that increasing material benefits and pride in the Soviet Union's scientific achievements and status as a world power will tend to offset discontent and unorthodox views stimulated by increased education, the wider delegation of administrative responsibility, and

³ BULLETIN of Dec. 7, 1959, p. 819.

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broader knowledge of the outside world. As we know, despotic government is so much a part of the Russian historical experience that there is a tendency on the part of the people to accept it as normal.

Relations with other Communist states continue to be one of the major policy concerns of the Soviet rulers. East Germany is of critical importance to the Soviet strategic position in Eastern Europe. The regime there remains the object of popular hostility, and its repressive atmosphere leads to the continuing if diminishing exodus of intellectuals and skilled technicians. The internal instability of the regime, in fact, was almost certainly one of the main factors behind last year's Soviet initiative on Berlin.

There are signs that Communist China is becoming less disposed to accept Soviet guidance in domestic and foreign policy. This is a far cry, however, from any open rupture of Sino-Soviet relations.

Current Outlook of Soviet Leaders

The current outlook of the Soviet leaders is clearly one of great confidence. They see their weapons achievements and space advances as a turning point in Soviet history. They expect broad gains in world prestige and popular regard. They want the Soviet people and the world to believe that these successes came about because of the superiority of the Soviet system. They expect that this superiority will be further demonstrated by bloc gains in economic output. This in turn they believe will provide corroboration of their view that power relationships are shifting in an irrevocable way. They claim optimistically, in public at least, that by 1970 they will have an economic system equal to that of the United States. The facts do not support their optimistic assertions as to their rate of progress, but we should obviously not disparage the challenge.

The confidence of the Soviet leaders is further sustained by their opinion that the movement of general political forces in the world is favorable to them. They find this especially true in the underdeveloped countries. Emerging movements for "national liberation" or for social and economic reform they believe will be more susceptible to their tutelage and influence than to that of the Western Powers, whom they continue to brand as colonialist and imperialist. This is a

long-range Soviet calculation little affected by setbacks the Communist cause has encountered in various areas during the past year or so.

Communist political philosophy does not permit them to behave merely as observers of the historical process. They consider that they are the active agents of history. They feel they must exploit the course of events and thus hasten the success of their cause. What will be their tactics?

The Soviet leaders have shown full appreciation both in deeds and words of the incalculable disaster that general war would visit on both sides. In their foreign policy initiatives they have shown reluctance to assume serious risk of major war. A primary goal of our policy is to continue to deter them from action which would seriously risk general war. We cannot be sure that the Berlin crisis was not in part the product of overconfidence and resulting miscalculation. Such miscalculation could be encouraged by instability in the developing areas of the world presenting the Soviet Union with what might seem irresistible opportunity. The chance of miscalculation would be compounded if there were any confusion on the part of the Soviet leadership as to the West's military capability or the conditions under which that capability would be employed.

Barring war, there remains a considerable range within which the main emphasis of Soviet effort might fall. A year ago there was generally a hardening tone in Soviet foreign policy. There were many authoritative utterances, public and private, indicating Soviet intention to act more assertively on the basis of a stronger power position. The Berlin ultimatum was a manifestation of Soviet intentions in particularly sharp form. Then, with the President's invitation to Chairman Khrushchev to visit this country, a new tone was adopted, one reflecting a seemingly genuine desire to relax tensions. This has for the most part been sustained. Thus in the recent past the contradictory elements of pressure and accommodation, of belligerence and *detente*, have appeared in Soviet policy.

The Soviet leaders may have good reasons to pursue a policy which will continue over the next few years to seek relaxation of tensions. I believe the Soviet leadership sees in an abatement of tensions opportunity for "peaceful" shifts of individual countries from colonial or Western-oriented

to neutral status, from neutralism to pro-Soviet alignment or even to satellite status. However, it would certainly not be out of character for the Soviet Government to return before long to a line of pressure and belligerence, particularly if it felt it was operating from a strong position.

It would be comforting to hope that, if the Soviet Union pursued a policy of reduced tensions, they had at long last decided to abandon their concept of continuing struggle between two irreconcilable worlds. Barring strong evidence to the contrary, it would be the part of elementary prudence to assume that we still face, in Secretary Herter's phrase, "the most ruthless competition the world has seen." That will call for the closest understanding between our Government and the American people, who rely on you gentlemen for much of their understanding of our policies.

Letters of Credence

Laos

The newly appointed Ambassador of Laos, Nouphat Chounramany, presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on December 1. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release 832 dated December 1.

President Names Fredrick M. Eaton to Disarmament Committee

White House Statement

White House press release dated December 3

The President has designated [on December 3] Fredrick M. Eaton to act, under the direction of the Secretary of State, as the United States representative and chairman of the United States delegation to the 10-nation disarmament committee, which is scheduled to begin its work early in 1960 in Geneva.¹ Mr. Eaton will hold the personal rank of ambassador.

The United States is determined to continue its quest for safeguarded disarmament in order to ad-

¹ For a communique establishing the committee, see BULLETIN of Sept. 28, 1959, p. 438; for biographic details on Mr. Eaton, see Department of State press release 838 dated Dec. 4.

vance the cause of world peace and to overcome the growing dangers and burdens of a continued arms competition.

The United States views the forthcoming Committee of Ten negotiations as a major opportunity to progress toward this goal. The United States intends to exert every effort at these negotiations to search out all avenues toward international agreements which will effectively control and limit armaments.

U.S. Protests Communists' Seizing of Consular Employee in Bombay

Press release 826 dated November 30

The following statement was issued by the U.S. Embassy at New Delhi November 28, 1959.

At 11:30 a.m. on November 26 a Chinese, who identified himself as Chang Chien Yuh, walked into the American consulate general in Bombay and requested asylum. During the course of a long interview with an American vice consul he told the officer that he was a citizen of the People's Republic of China and was employed by the China National Import and Export Corp. He said further that he was a member of the staff of the Communist Chinese consulate general in Bombay. Chang told the vice consul that after several months of brooding over the implications of the antirightist campaign in China he had decided to seek asylum in the United States. He said that he had telephoned to the American consulate general the previous evening and had asked if he might talk to a vice consul. He was told by the operator to call the next day during business hours. Chang related that on November 26 at 11:00 a.m. he was told by a clerk in the Chinese Trade Mission that the top man in the Communist Chinese consulate general wanted to see him at 11:30 a.m. on a serious matter. Chang said that he decided that the call to appear at the Chinese consulate general had resulted from his phone call to the American consulate general. He said that he then walked immediately to the American consulate general and requested asylum.

During his interview with the American officer Chang said that he was born in April 1932 in Shanghai, that he was unmarried, and that his father is still living in Shanghai. He said that

he had studied economics at the Shanghai Commercial College, from which he graduated in 1953. During the period in which he was at the American consulate general Chang wrote and signed two statements as follows:

(1) If I should reappear, in the hands of my government (which is the Chinese People's Republic) or in the hands of any of its agents or representatives stationed outside China, this is to be considered prima facie evidence of coercion and possible kidnapping. I should like categorically to affirm that I have sought asylum out of my own free will. I have not been coerced or induced in any way, life under the conditions and values proclaimed by the Chinese People's Republic is an intolerable proposition.

CHANG CHIEN YUH 1959 11/26.

(2) I am a Communist party member but I could not afford the control of the human freedom under the Communist system that has led me to the American Consulate General for political asylum. In the meantime the Red Chinese instructs its foreign diplomats to work as intelligent agents. I am one of the instructed. To all this I express my strong condemnation.

CHANG CHIEN YUH 1959 11/26.

Following the initial interview with Chang, the consulate general telegraphed to the Department of State notifying them that Chang was seeking asylum and a visa for entry into the United States and that his bona fides were being investigated.

As a Thanksgiving party for over 200 people was to take place at the consulate general, Chang, accompanied by a vice consul and Robert Armstrong, a security guard of the consulate general, drove to a beach cottage rented by members of the consulate general's staff at Juhu Beach, in the northern suburbs of Bombay, to continue the investigation. Chang was then questioned by the vice consul on a variety of subjects, including his parentage and antecedents, the nature of his employment, the reasons why he was seeking asylum, the precise things he wished the United States to do for him, and his essential motivation in taking this drastic step. Since he had indicated alarm about his personal safety at the hands of his colleagues, he was also questioned as to the possibility and methods of their knowing his whereabouts, and other security points. The questions and answers were openly recorded on a tape recorder with Chang's full knowledge and consent.

At midnight the vice consul drove back to the city. In view of the party and Chang's fears for

his personal safety, it was decided it was best for him to remain at the cottage with Armstrong.

After a night's sleep, Armstrong and Chang went for an early morning walk. Chang then went in to take a bath. A few minutes later Armstrong saw Chang walking down the lane away from the cottage. Armstrong started to follow and asked Chang where he was going. Chang said "Come" several times and beckoned Armstrong to follow him. The two men walked together to a nearby road, and Chang explained that he had left an important key at the American consulate general on the previous day and wanted to return there to recover it. The two men then thumbed a ride in a passing truck. After several minutes' ride Chang spotted a parked taxi and stopped the truck. Chang and Armstrong both jumped down and entered the taxi, which was directed to proceed to the American consulate general. There was some discussion among Armstrong, Chang, and the taxi driver about the destination, relating to the name of the street fronting the American consulate general—which was formerly called Warden Road and is now known as Bhulabai Desai Road—but it was clear to Armstrong that the destination was the American consulate general. However, as the cab was about to turn into the entrance to the American consulate general, Chang objected. The cab went past the American consulate general and pulled up a few yards from the gateway of the Communist Chinese compound. Armstrong endeavored, without success, to regain possession of the tape recording, which Chang had taken from the beach cottage. Chang began to leave the cab and pushed Armstrong in an attempt to prevent him from leaving. Chang shouted to his countrymen inside the compound. At least six of them came out and surrounded the cab. They then attempted to force Armstrong out of the taxi. Armstrong put his right arm around the pillar between the front and rear doors to hold himself in the cab. One or more of the Chinese then went around the other side of the cab and forcibly removed his arm from around the pillar. The Chinese then reached into the cab and dragged him out of the door nearest the sidewalk. He was forcibly taken into the compound, with the Chinese pushing and pulling him and striking him in the ribs with their fists. He was taken into the garage in the compound,

and there his arms and neck were tied with rope and he was further tied to a pillar in the garage. When the Chinese realized that some of the neighbors were looking down into the compound, they dropped a bamboo curtain to the ground.

Armstrong remained bound to the post for some time and then was interrogated briefly by the Chinese. There was no questioning regarding the presence of Chang with Armstrong. Armstrong was told by one Chinese holding a heavy club that, if he were to yell, "You will get this." During most of the period Armstrong remained in the garage with his face to the wall. After some time the rope binding him to the post was lengthened and he was given some freedom of movement. On two occasions he was searched. The ropes were taken off twice, and Armstrong was held by two Chinese and moved into the open area where photographs were taken. At another point he was offered a glass of water and an opportunity to sit down.

The exact time at which Armstrong was forced into the Chinese Communist compound is not certain, but it was approximately 7:40 a.m. The police apparently were first alerted by neighbors who witnessed the fracas at the compound gate. A police car arrived on the scene at about 8:15 a.m., according to neighbors, but the police officers were not admitted to the compound. The Indian neighbor who observed the events phoned to the American consulate general and the police saying that he had just seen a taxi with the license number BMR3748 and witnessed a scuffle in which one man, apparently an American, was forced into the Chinese Communist compound. Two high-ranking police officers entered the Chinese Communist compound about 9:30 a.m. and insisted on the release of the captive, but the Chinese refused, saying they must themselves complete their investigation before releasing him. The police then left to consult and later returned about 12:15.

At about 12:30 the Chinese Communists agreed to release their American prisoner but delayed the actual release until 1:50 p.m. Armstrong was removed to police headquarters, where the police queried him as to whether he was hurt. He removed his shirt and showed rope burns on his neck and back. He was later taken to Breach Candy Hospital and found to be suffering from superficial injuries only.

The American consul general in Bombay, William T. Turner, is cooperating with the Bombay police in further investigation of the incident. A note¹ strongly protesting the actions of the Communist Chinese was presented to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India this forenoon [November 28] by the Embassy of the United States of America. The note, after summarizing the events, stated that the Embassy of the United States considers the actions by the representatives of the Communist Chinese in Bombay constitute a highhanded violation of the personal rights of a United States citizen in a friendly country and strongly protests against the improper and illegal behavior on their part.

President Meets With Inter-American Advisory Committee

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Press release 823 dated November 27

Secretary Herter announced on November 27 that the inaugural session of the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs,² of which he is chairman, has been scheduled for December 3, 1959.

The Committee was established to consider current and long-range problems in our relations with Latin America and to make recommendations on significant aspects of our inter-American policies for implementation by the Department. Through the creation of this Committee, with a direct voice in recommending hemispheric policies, the Secretary of State will be able to draw upon the vast Latin American knowledge and experience of its members in developing further improvement in our relations with this vitally important area.

In its periodic meetings the Committee will have access to reports from our embassies and consulates throughout the hemisphere and in examining any particular problem may call on appropriate officers of the Department to meet with it. It is not contemplated that the Committee will act in other than an advisory capacity.

¹ Not printed.

² For announcement of establishment of the Committee see BULLETIN of Dec. 7, 1959, p. 823.

The establishment of the Committee, pursuant to a recommendation submitted by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, was announced by the White House on November 14.

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT

White House press release dated December 3

President Eisenhower met at noon December 3 with the members of the newly appointed National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs on the occasion of the Committee's inaugural meeting. The President told the Committee members that their meeting was a reflection of the deep interest among the people of the United States in the affairs of the American Republics. His meeting with the Committee, he said, upon the eve of his departure on a trip to several countries of the Old World³ also reflected his own interest in the New World and the faith he has in the future of the inter-American system as a means of assisting in advancing the welfare of the Western Hemisphere.

The President pointed out that the work of the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs will have singular importance not only for the American Republics but, with the passage of time, for all of the countries of the world. He said that imaginative innovations in the resolution of common problems through mutual efforts among the friendly nations of the inter-American system can point the way for meeting similar problems in other areas and it is this fact which renders the study and recommendations planned by the Committee of major importance at this time.

The National Advisory Committee was created following the recommendations made by Dr. Milton Eisenhower in his report of December 1958 upon the conclusion of his Latin American tour of that year. The Secretary of State will serve as the Chairman of the group of distinguished men named to the Committee, which will make available to the Secretary and to the United States Government the knowledge and experience in inter-American matters derived from their years of interest in the American Republics. While the December 3 meeting of the Committee was devoted primarily to the scope and methods of its work,

³ See p. 805.

the group is expected to take up major inter-American problems in its future meetings and to advise the Secretary of State on these matters.

U.S. and Brazil Exchange Messages on Inter-American Committee

EXCHANGE WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

The White House released on December 1 the following exchange of messages between President Eisenhower and Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira, President of Brazil.

President Eisenhower to President Kubitschek

NOVEMBER 28, 1959

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I much appreciate your message of November eighteenth and share your hope that the National Advisory Committee for Inter-American Affairs will contribute positively to peace and understanding in this hemisphere, and to the economic betterment envisaged by Operation Pan America.¹ The assessment of problems and needs which now is being undertaken by the Organization of American States at the request of eleven American nations will provide, I am confident, the cornerstone on which Operation Pan America can build to achieve its objectives.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your personal greetings. I wish for you and the people of Brazil the very best of health and success.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

President Kubitschek to President Eisenhower

NOVEMBER 18, 1959

I wish to congratulate you, Mr. President, on the establishment of the National Advisory Committee for Inter-American Affairs, with the timely purpose of considering current and future problems arising out of the relationship between the United States and Latin America. The fact that you have entrusted the Secretary of State himself with the chairmanship of the new body, as well as your selection of distinguished personalities to integrate it, clearly denote the purpose of carrying out a

¹ For background, see BULLETIN of June 30, 1958, p. 1000, and Oct. 13, 1958, p. 574.

wise and constructive policy for the maintenance of peace and for a better understanding among the nations of our Continent.

Following our exchange of letters in 1958,² and in line with pronouncements by eminent statesmen in Latin America, a movement of continental solidarity was launched which became known as Operation Pan America. The idea behind this movement won the unanimous approval of the twenty-one Republics and it has already been the motive for three Inter-American meetings where certain concrete measures, though still insufficient in scope, have been agreed upon. Operation Pan America has a common objective that is both generous and deeply realistic.

Its first practical step will be the joint preparation of an assessment of the needs and of the economic problems of Latin America, in order that concrete measures be undertaken to fight the underdevelopment that plagues so many regions of this New World. I am sure, Mr. President, that a close consideration of the proposals presented within the framework of Operation Pan America by all the participant States will be of the highest value for the work of the newly formed Commission. The problems of development and those of the preservation of the democratic freedoms are inseparably welded together.

In the fervent hope of a thorough continental understanding, I pray God for your personal happiness and for the security and ever increasing greatness of the noble American people.

JUSCELINO KUBITSCHEK

EXCHANGE WITH SECRETARY HERTER

The Department of State released on December 4 (press release 839) the following exchange of messages between Secretary Herter and Horacio Lafer, Foreign Minister of Brazil.

Secretary Herter to Mr. Lafer

DECEMBER 1, 1959

EXCELLENCY: Thank you for your message of November 19, 1959, congratulating me on my appointment by President Eisenhower as Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Inter-American Affairs.

I look forward to exploring with the members of the Committee the means for making more effective our contributions toward resolving the problems of the American Continent, and toward strengthening for this purpose our participation in the cooperative economic development effort. Particularly at this time, with Operation Pan America successfully launched on its course to-

² *Ibid.*, June 30, 1958, p. 1090.

ward accelerating economic, social and political development, the Committee has the opportunity to contribute significantly to the promotion of those objectives which we all seek. Personally, it is a privilege for me and for the Committee to participate in the common endeavor to assure that each American nation, with the assistance of its friends and neighbors complementing its own efforts, can look forward with confidence to a future of ever increasing promise.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

NOVEMBER 19, 1959

Please accept my congratulations on your appointment as Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Inter-American Affairs recently created by your distinguished President. The speech delivered by President Kubitschek just a few days ago—and which I understand is being the object of close attention on the part of the State Department—evidences the timeliness of this initiative.

We should all join in a common effort to ensure that the problems of our American Continent receive a special consideration and be the object of a real cooperation not only in the material field but above all on the moral and political plane. Although issues of grave consequence demand that the attention of the United States be focused constantly on other areas of the world, we would like to see the greatest of all nations of our continent fully engaged in the defense of common causes, rendered the center of our concern by geographical imperatives.

A new policy known as Operation Pan America is following its course since the meeting of the Foreign Ministers called together by Secretary Dulles in September 1958. We believe this policy should be strengthened. I therefore rejoice at the action that has been undertaken, and wish to express the hope that under your able guidance a number of happy initiatives will contribute to solve difficulties that might possibly exist. It is also my hope that confidence will thereby be fortified and all our nations united in the struggle for prosperity and for the preservation of public liberties and individual freedoms.

HORACIO LAFER

U.S. and Venezuela Begin Talks on Introduction of Jet Service

Press release 837 dated December 4

Delegations of the United States and Venezuela met on December 3 at Washington to begin discussions under the terms of the bilateral air transport agreement which regulates air transportation between the two countries. The Vene-

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zuelan Government requested consultation in order to arrive at a mutually satisfactory procedure for the introduction of jet aircraft on international flights.

The Venezuelan delegation is headed by the Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States, Marcos Falcón-Briceño. The other members are Mariano Tirado, Rafael Ramírez, Oscar Niemtschik, Col. Alberto Delgado Ontiveros, and Antonio Arellano Moreno.

Laurence C. Vass, director of the Office of Transport and Communications, Department of State, is the chairman of the U.S. delegation, which includes Alan S. Boyd, member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and Richard J. O'Melia and Dorothy Thomas, also of the Civil Aeronautics Board. John J. Ingersoll and Elizabeth Simmons of the Department of State and E. W. Hassell of the Department of Commerce are the other members of the delegation.

Latin American Arms Limitation Endorsed by United States

Department Statement

Press release 833 dated November 30

President Jorge Alessandri of Chile has strongly urged the limitation of arms in Latin America to reasonable levels based on defense against aggression, and President Manuel Prado of Peru has proposed a meeting of the nations of the southern continent most affected by the armaments question to study means of limitation of armaments acquisitions to essential defense needs and permitting the release of additional resources for economic development.

The United States shares the hopes voiced by Presidents Alessandri and Prado toward the limitation of armaments. This has long been the position of the U.S. Government, as stated by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, who declared, at the Economic Conference of the OAS at Buenos Aires in August 1957,¹ "The assurances now provided by our common defense system offer us a

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 16, 1957, p. 463.

² For background on the Santiago meeting, see *ibid.*, Aug. 31, 1959, p. 299, and Sept. 7, 1959, p. 342.

dramatic opportunity to give greater emphasis to those economic activities that can better the lot of our peoples." The United States delegation, headed by Secretary Herter, also joined in Resolution 12 of the Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Santiago in August 1959² urging the Governments of the American states to study the problem of military expenditures in order that, should they be disproportionately high in relation to the requirements of national and hemispheric defense, they may gradually and progressively reduce them.

The United States is pleased that this subject has been included on the agenda for the 11th Inter-American Conference to be held at Quito February 1, which includes as item 12(b) "The possibilities of realizing a specialized conference with regard to (1) the effective strengthening of the Inter-American system of collective security and (2) the limitation of armaments of the American states, without prejudice to the needs of self-defense and defense of the continent."

U.S. Negotiating New Treaty With Japan

Statement by President Eisenhower

White House press release dated December 2

During the past months we have been negotiating a new treaty and other security arrangements with Japan. We attach the greatest importance to this new treaty with Japan which is being negotiated between equals for the mutual benefit and enlightened self-interest of both countries and is therefore in keeping with the new era in our relations with Japan enunciated following my talks with Prime Minister Kishi here in Washington in June 1957.¹ The timing of this new treaty with Japan is particularly opportune since I feel it is most essential at the present juncture in international affairs for the free world to maintain its unity and strength.

Since the negotiations are still in progress, I would prefer not to comment on the details of the new arrangements or the final plans for signing the treaty. However, I understand that Prime

¹ BULLETIN of July 8, 1957, p. 51.

Minister Kishi is considering coming to Washington for the signing of the new treaty. If he decides to come, I will welcome the opportunity to talk with him again, since he is one of the free world's stanchest leaders and heads a country whose friendship we value most highly.

The Search for Guidelines In ICA Development Programming

Remarks by Under Secretary Dillon¹

It is a great pleasure to be with you today as you complete your studies at this unique institution.

This institute reflects our conviction that economic assistance to the free world's newly developing areas will continue to be a keystone of American foreign policy for many years to come. It also reflects our urgent desire to obtain maximum efficiency in the conduct of our foreign aid programs. These considerations—plus, I must truthfully admit, a sharp awareness of our past shortcomings—led to the establishment of a course of study general enough to take account of all the diverse factors that shape decisions concerning economic growth, yet specialized enough to focus on the specific problems of development.

The training provided by the institute will, we anticipate, enable us gradually to refine our overseas development efforts and help us to eliminate mistakes that have plagued us in the past. The institute provides a means of bringing together the accumulated experience of qualified individuals from Government and from universities and of testing their knowledge against your individual experiences in the operating field.

The ultimate measure of the institute's success will be provided by you who have participated in its sessions. Since all of you have had a number of years' experience in technical assistance or in programming, it is hardly necessary to tell you that the caliber of the great majority of men and women serving in our foreign aid program is of a high order. These oft-maligned individuals are sincere, dedicated, and competent. They are

explorers in relatively uncharted regions, for there is no carefully developed body of proven theory and experience to fall back upon. There are no generally accepted rules and guideposts to follow.

In the comparatively short span of years since the United States has been engaged in extending foreign aid, we have had to feel our way slowly and evolve our own guidelines, largely through trial and error. Gradually we are learning to be more effective. We are discovering certain universals that apply in a number of countries where rapid economic growth is being sought. We are becoming more and more aware of the importance and relevance of those noneconomic aspects of developing societies which can either strengthen or break the thin thread of growth. And we have learned that the manner in which our aid is extended can be every bit as important as the aid itself.

If we are to make continued progress in our assistance program, we must be constantly alert for opportunities to improve the quality of our people through training, experience, and study. As you know, we are heavily committed to a program of career development for our officers who work overseas. We believe that these efforts will pay rich dividends. This institute represents a vital part of our efforts.

In order to make further progress in what might be called the "professionalization" of our officers, we must advance on a broad front. We have today the anomalous situation where the valuable experience of officers such as yourselves is largely unavailable to those in the academic world who are working on the same problems in theoretical terms. At the same time, the research and thinking of the academic world are not readily available to you—the operators—in an organized and integrated form. I know that the faculty of the institute is well aware of this gap, and I hope that their best efforts will be bent toward ways and means of closing it. True, a number of leading academic thinkers about development problems participate in the institute's programs. But I am thinking of an attack on a much broader and more intensive scale.

Let me suggest a few thoughts along these lines. I shall put them as questions:

Could the institute award five or six fellowships to carefully selected academicians for as

¹ Made at concluding exercises of the third session of the Institute on ICA Development Programming at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 4 (press release 836).

long as a year to work in Washington on coordinated research projects? They would have full access to necessary Government materials and participate in the institute's seminars and discussions. This would bring together the researcher, the materials, and the specialists who have worked in the field.

Second: Would it not be possible to couple with the institute some machinery for distilling out the essence of current writing in the development field? The results could then be given wide dissemination among the field and Washington staffs of the International Cooperation Administration, as well as among academicians.

Third: Would it not be profitable for the institute to hold regional meetings from time to time in various parts of the world for a week or so, where common problems could be discussed and the latest thinking in the development field examined?

Fourth: Should we consider establishing some sort of Government machinery to give encouragement and, if necessary, financial assistance to some American colleges and universities to encourage the training and education of young people for specialized overseas careers?

In conclusion, I should like to comment briefly on your own futures:

The fact that you were selected to attend this institute is, in itself, evidence of the value which we attach to your services. We believe that your training here will improve your capacity to carry out your assignments with greater facility and skill.

It is upon officers such as yourselves that we shall draw in filling top positions in the future. You will have more and more responsibility thrust upon you, and we are confident that you will carry out your increasingly important assignments with credit to yourselves and to your country. Yours is the privilege of sharing in the task of shaping the world of the future. In the process, what you have learned at this institute should be applied, tested, and revised. Above all, we expect you to continue to think about the problems of development, both in the narrow sense and in their broadest context. It is only out of such a continuing process of education and evaluation that you and the program of which you are a part will sharpen and mature.

I know that I can speak for President Eisenhower and for Secretary Herter when I tell you that you have our complete confidence as you leave this institution to return to responsible positions in the field. You have my congratulations on the successful completion of your studies here. I wish you well, and I expect great things of you!

Private Investment Team Reports on Opportunities in Thailand

Press release 825 dated November 28, for release November 29

In a report¹ released simultaneously on November 29 by the Royal Thai Government and the U.S. Government, a six-man U.S. investment survey team which recently visited Thailand under sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration² reported that Thailand has many favorable factors for new private investment. The group recommended that the Thai Government make an intensified effort to simplify Government procedures, to negotiate certain treaties affecting investment, and to reduce Government participation in commercial enterprises.

"By and large," the team reported, "current conditions in Thailand for new private investment provide a base which must be preserved and which can be extended. Unlike many other countries, there is little, if any, hostility toward private business, and foreign capital enjoys freedom of entry and exit. Internal security of persons and property is good. The skillful management of the country's internal and external finances has produced the kind of stability conducive to investment, particularly foreign investment which seeks maximum freedom to remit earnings and repatriate capital. There is every indication of a labor force which is adaptable, reliable and increasingly skilled technically. Underlying all these favorable factors is a country agriculturally rich and potentially capable of supporting a greater population at increasingly higher levels

¹ Copies of the report, *Expanding Private Investment for Thailand's Economic Growth*, are available through the Department of Commerce and its field offices to companies and individuals interested in investment in Thailand.

² BULLETIN of Oct. 12, 1959, p. 514.

of living with consequent expansion of the local market."

The survey on which the report is based was undertaken as an outgrowth of the announced policy of the Royal Thai Government to take measures to accelerate economic development by encouraging local and foreign private investment. Assignment of the U.S. team, under ICA sponsorship and with assistance of the Departments of State and Commerce, also reflected the importance the U.S. Government attaches to private investment for economic growth, as set forth in President Eisenhower's statement at the 1958 Colombo Plan meeting at Seattle.³

The team leader was George B. Beitzel, former president and now director of Pennsalt Chemicals, Inc., of Philadelphia. Members included Oliver P. Wheeler, vice president, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; Cornelius C. Bond, former president of Knox Metals Products Co. of Knoxville, Tenn.; S. H. Chafkin of ICA; Robert M. Klein of the Department of Commerce; and Frank S. Wile of the Department of State.

The report, released by arrangement with the Royal Thai Government, notes that the recommendations it contains "are directed at increasing the free play of private business decisions to produce greater Thai and foreign investment activity during the next five years." Its main recommendations are:

That the existing favorable factors in Thailand for new investment be expanded by an intensified effort to simplify Government procedures, to negotiate certain treaties affecting investment, and to reduce Government participation in commercial enterprises;

That a blanket exemption from import duty be given to all productive machinery for industrial enterprises, regardless of whether the particular enterprise is approved for additional benefits un-

der the new investment law, in order to provide a dramatic, universally available inducement which is entirely free of administrative judgment;

That proposed new investment legislation be enacted calling for a single legally constituted agency (Board of Investment) to administer the granting of individual inducements and to establish a program of special technical, informational, and promotional services (In addition the team recommends enlarging the area of industrial activities eligible for inducements, with the less complicated inducements being automatically granted to approved applicants, thus minimizing the problems of case-by-case negotiation.) ;

That certain actions be taken, particularly in the field of credit, to strengthen the position of the small Thai industrial entrepreneur and to improve management practices generally;

That specific steps be taken relating to tourism, economic research and publications, and commercial and investment contacts to make the potentials of Thailand better known to investors; and,

That the Board of Investment create an affiliated institution to develop specific investment opportunities and to furnish specialized services to Thai and foreign investors.

In his letter of transmittal to the Prime Minister, Mr. Beitzel pointed out that "my associates and I have not limited our examination only to ways of inducing private American investment. Our concern has been with the economic growth of Thailand and the potential role of all private initiative—Thai and foreign—in furthering this growth." He added that "this report does not insist that private enterprise can do everything. It does insist that private enterprise should be permitted and encouraged to do everything it can."

An investment guarantee agreement covering American investments against risks of inconvertibility, expropriation, and war risk already exists between the United States and Thailand, under which some investments have received guarantees.

³ *Ibid.*, Dec. 1, 1958, p. 853.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Twelve Nations Sign Treaty Guaranteeing Nonmilitarization of Antarctica and Freedom of Scientific Investigation

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Press release 827 dated December 1

The United States and 11 other nations signed the Antarctic treaty at Washington on December 1. The treaty, which was negotiated during the past 6 weeks, is based upon the principles that Antarctica will be used for peaceful purposes only and that the international scientific cooperation which characterized the 1957-58 International Geophysical Year should continue.

The conference called to negotiate the treaty was convened at the initiative of the U.S. Government. On May 3, 1958, President Eisenhower announced that invitations had been extended to the Governments of the 11 nations which had carried on scientific research programs in Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year to participate in a conference with a view to writing a treaty "dedicated to the principle that the vast uninhabited wastes of Antarctica shall be used only for peaceful purposes."¹

The following nations were invited: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom.

At the treaty-signing ceremony, Herman Phleger, the U.S. representative, and Paul C. Daniels, alternate U.S. representative, signed for the United States.

The treaty will not go into effect until it has been ratified by the 12 Governments. As regards the United States, this ratification would require the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with constitutional processes. The instrument of

ratification is issued by the President after a resolution of approval is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

The treaty consists of a preamble and 14 articles. The treaty provides that an area of the world as large as the United States and Europe together will be used for peaceful purposes only. An effective and unprecedented system of inspection on the Antarctic Continent is envisaged. Cooperative scientific research will be continued in the Antarctic region subject to the provisions of the treaty. Until a general international agreement on nuclear explosions is reached, such explosions will be prohibited in Antarctica.

The treaty is of indefinite duration, but after 30 years any party may call a conference for review and amendment. The treaty provides that all territorial and sovereignty claims and the position of all the Governments regarding their recognition or nonrecognition of such claims shall remain in *status quo* for the period of the treaty. The treaty is open to accession by other U.N. members and by such other states as may be agreed upon unanimously.

In order to further the purposes and the objectives of the treaty a consultative committee will be established and will meet within 2 months of the entry into force of the treaty and at suitable intervals thereafter to recommend measures to the participating parties. The first meeting will be at Canberra, Australia. In the meantime the conference recommended that representatives of the Governments meet at Washington at convenient times to discuss such arrangements as they might deem desirable.

The Conference on Antarctica convened at Washington October 15, 1959.² At the first

¹ For a statement by the President and text of the U.S. note addressed to the Foreign Ministers of the 11 countries, see BULLETIN of June 2, 1958, p. 910.

² For a welcoming address by Secretary Herter and a list of the heads of delegations, see *ibid.*, Nov. 2, 1959, p. 650.

plenary session held that day, Herman Phleger, the U.S. representative, was named the chairman of the conference, and Henry E. Allen, the Secretary General. Paul C. Daniels and George H. Owen were alternate U.S. representatives.

U.S. interest in Antarctica dates from the early part of the 19th century. One of the earliest achievements was the 1838-42 expedition of Lt. Charles Wilkes, which made sightings extending for 1,500 miles, thus proving the existence of the Antarctic Continent.

The period from 1928 to the present has been one of great activity. The names of Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, Lincoln Ellsworth, Capt. Finn Ronne, and Rear Adm. R. H. Cruzen became intimately linked to Antarctica during this period. The U.S. Navy in 1946-47 organized the largest U.S. expedition to Antarctica. During the International Geophysical Year the United States established seven stations in Antarctica under the leadership of Rear Adm. George Dufek. At the present time four stations are being maintained, including one at the South Pole.

Scientific research in the Antarctic, coordinated and planned by the National Science Foundation, is made possible through the logistic support of the Navy Department, with its long experience in polar operations. The U.S. Naval Support Force is commanded by Rear Adm. David N. Tyree.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER⁴

I am gratified that the Antarctic treaty is being signed today in Washington by the representatives of 12 nations. This treaty is the result of the arduous and painstaking efforts of many people who for 2 years have worked to achieve this agreement of great importance to the world.

The Conference on Antarctica was convened October 15, 1959, as a result of a United States note of invitation, dated May 2, 1958, to those nations which had participated in scientific research in Antarctica during the 1957-58 International Geophysical Year.

The spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding which the 12 nations and their delegations exhibited in drafting a treaty of this

⁴ Read to the representatives who signed the Antarctic treaty by Secretary Herter on Dec. 1 (press release 829).

importance should be an inspiring example of what can be accomplished by international cooperation in the field of science and in the pursuit of peace.

This treaty guarantees that a large area of the world will be used only for peaceful purposes, assured by a system of inspection. Antarctica will constitute a laboratory for cooperative scientific research in accordance with treaty provisions. The legal *status quo* there will be maintained for the duration of the treaty. Nuclear explosions are prohibited pending general international agreement on the subject.

The Antarctic treaty and the guarantees it embodies constitute a significant advance toward the goal of a peaceful world with justice.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY HERTER⁴

The Governments of the United States of America, Argentina, and Chile, on the occasion of the signing of the Antarctic treaty, declare that the Antarctic treaty does not affect their obligations under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1947.⁵

TEXT OF FINAL ACT

The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, the French Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America,

Having accepted the invitation extended to them on May 2, 1958, by the Government of the United States of America to participate in a Conference on Antarctica to be attended by representatives of the twelve nations which cooperated in the Antarctic Program of the International Geophysical Year;

Appointed their respective Representatives, who are listed below by countries:

Argentina

Representative

His Excellency
Adolfo Scilingo
(Head of Delegation)

Alternate Representative

Dr. Francisco R. Bello

⁴ Released on Dec. 1 (press release 831).

⁵ 62 Stat. 1681.

	Australia	A. D. McIntosh, C.M.G. (Deputy Head of Delegation)
<i>Representatives</i>		
The Right Honorable Richard Gardiner Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. (Head of Delegation)		
His Excellency the Honorable Howard Beale, Q.C. (Deputy Head of Delegation)		
<i>Alternate Representatives</i>		
J. C. G. Kevin M. R. Booker		
	Belgium	
<i>Representative</i>		
His Excellency Viscount Obert de Thieusies (Head of Delegation)		
<i>Alternate Representatives</i>		
Jean de Bassompierre Alfred van der Essen		
	Chile	
<i>Representatives</i>		
His Excellency Marcial Mora (Head of Delegation)		
His Excellency Enrique Gajardo		
His Excellency Julio Escudero		
<i>Alternate Representative</i>		
Horacio Suarez		
	The French Republic	
<i>Representative</i>		
His Excellency Pierre Charpentier (Head of Delegation)		
<i>Alternate Representative</i>		
Guy Scalabre		
	Japan	
<i>Representatives</i>		
His Excellency Koichiro Asakai (Head of Delegation)		
Takeso Shimoda		
	New Zealand	
<i>Representatives</i>		
The Right Honorable Walter Nash, C.H. (Head of Delegation)		
	Norway	
<i>Representatives</i>		
His Excellency Paul Koht (Head of Delegation)		
Torfinn Oftedal (Deputy Head of Delegation)		
<i>Alternate Representatives</i>		
Dr. Anders K. Orvin Gunnar Haerum		
	Union of South Africa	
<i>Representatives</i>		
The Honorable Eric H. Louw (Head of Delegation)		
His Excellency W. C. du Plessis (Deputy Head of Delegation)		
<i>Alternate Representatives</i>		
J. G. Stewart A. G. Dunn D. Stuart Franklin		
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
<i>Representatives</i>		
His Excellency Vasili V. Kuznetsov (Head of Delegation)		
Grigory I. Tunkin		
<i>Alternate Representatives</i>		
Alexander A. Afanasiev Vice Admiral Valentin A. Chekurov Mikhail M. Somov Mikhail N. Smirnovsky		
	United Kingdom	
<i>Representatives</i>		
Sir Esler Dening, G.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Head of Delegation)		
His Excellency Sir Harold Caccia, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.		
<i>Alternate Representatives</i>		
H. N. Brain, C.M.G., O.B.E. The Viscount Hood, C.M.G.		
The Honorable H. A. A. Hankey, C.V.O.		

United States of America

Representative

The Honorable
Herman Phleger
(Head of Delegation)

Alternate Representatives

The Honorable
Paul C. Daniels
George H. Owen

The Conference met at Washington on October 15, 1959. It had before it as a basis for discussion working papers considered in the course of informal preparatory talks among representatives of the twelve countries who had met in Washington following the aforesaid invitation of the Government of the United States of America.

At the opening Plenary Session of the Conference the Honorable Herman Phleger, Head of the United States Delegation, was elected Chairman of the Conference. Mr. Henry E. Allen was appointed Secretary General of the Conference and Rapporteur.

The Conference established two Committees under rotating chairmanship to deal with the items on the agenda of the Conference. Following initial consideration of such items, these Committees were reconstituted as a Committee of the Whole. There were also established a Credentials Committee, a Drafting Committee, and a Committee on Style.

The final session of the Conference was held on December 1, 1959.

As a result of the deliberations of the Conference, as recorded in the summary records and reports of the respective Committees and of the Plenary Sessions, the Conference formulated and submitted for signature on December 1, 1959, the Antarctic Treaty.

The Conference recommended to the participating Governments that they appoint representatives to meet in Washington within two months after the signing of the Treaty and thereafter at such times as may be convenient, pending the entry into force of the Treaty, to consult together and to recommend to their Governments such interim arrangements regarding the matters dealt with in the Treaty as they may deem desirable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the following Plenipotentiaries sign this Final Act.

DONE at Washington this first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine, in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America shall transmit certified copies thereof to all the other Governments represented at the Conference.

For Argentina:

ADOLFO SCILINGO
F. BELLO

For Australia:

HOWARD BEALE.
J. C. G. KEVIN
M R BOOKER

For Belgium:

OBERT DE THIEUSIES

For Chile:

MARCEL MORA M
E. GAJARDO V
JULIO ESCUDERO

For the French Republic:

PIERRE CHARPENTIER

For Japan:

KOICHIRO ASAKAI
T. SHIMODA

For New Zealand:

G D L WHITE

For Norway:

PAUL KOHT

For the Union of South Africa:

WENTZEL C. DU PLESSIS.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

V. KUZNETSOV [Romanization]
G. TUNKIN [Romanization]

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

HAROLD CACCIA.

For the United States of America:

HERMAN PHLEGER.
PAUL C. DANIELS

TEXT OF ANTARCTIC TREATY

The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, the French Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America,

Recognizing that it is in the interest of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord;

Acknowledging the substantial contributions to scientific knowledge resulting from international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica;

Convinced that the establishment of a firm foundation for the continuation and development of such cooperation on the basis of freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica as applied during the International Geophysical Year accords with the interests of science and the progress of all mankind;

Convinced also that a treaty ensuring the use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only and the continuance of international harmony in Antarctica will further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

Have agreed as follows:

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ARTICLE I

1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, *inter alia*, any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any type of weapons.

2. The present Treaty shall not prevent the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose.

ARTICLE II

Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end, as applied during the International Geophysical Year, shall continue, subject to the provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE III

1. In order to promote international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica, as provided for in Article II of the present Treaty, the Contracting Parties agree that, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable:

(a) information regarding plans for scientific programs in Antarctica shall be exchanged to permit maximum economy and efficiency of operations;

(b) scientific personnel shall be exchanged in Antarctica between expeditions and stations;

(c) scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available.

2. In implementing this Article, every encouragement shall be given to the establishment of cooperative working relations with those Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica.

ARTICLE IV

1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:

(a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;

(b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;

(c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

ARTICLE V

1. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

2. In the event of the conclusion of international agreements concerning the use of nuclear energy, including nuclear explosions and the disposal of radioactive waste material, to which all of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX are parties, the rules established under such agreements shall apply in Antarctica.

ARTICLE VI

The provisions of the present Treaty shall apply to the area south of 60° South Latitude, including all ice shelves, but nothing in the present Treaty shall prejudice or in any way affect the rights, or the exercise of the rights, of any State under international law with regard to the high seas within that area.

ARTICLE VII

1. In order to promote the objectives and ensure the observance of the provisions of the present Treaty, each Contracting Party whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings referred to in Article IX of the Treaty shall have the right to designate observers to carry out any inspection provided for by the present Article. Observers shall be nationals of the Contracting Parties which designate them. The names of observers shall be communicated to every other Contracting Party having the right to designate observers, and like notice shall be given of the termination of their appointment.

2. Each observer designated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall have complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica.

3. All areas of Antarctica, including all stations, installations and equipment within those areas, and all ships and aircraft at points of discharging or embarking cargoes or personnel in Antarctica, shall be open at all times to inspection by any observers designated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Aerial observation may be carried out at any time over any or all areas of Antarctica by any of the Contracting Parties having the right to designate observers.

5. Each Contracting Party shall, at the time when the present Treaty enters into force for it, inform the other Contracting Parties, and thereafter shall give them notice in advance, of

(a) all expeditions to and within Antarctica, on the part of its ships or nationals, and all expeditions to Antarctica organized in or proceeding from its territory;

(b) all stations in Antarctica occupied by its nationals; and

(c) any military personnel or equipment intended to be introduced by it into Antarctica subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article I of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE VIII

1. In order to facilitate the exercise of their functions under the present Treaty, and without prejudice to the respective positions of the Contracting Parties relating to jurisdiction over all other persons in Antarctica, observers designated under paragraph 1 of Article VII and scientific personnel exchanged under subparagraph 1(b) of Article III of the Treaty, and members of the staffs accompanying any such persons, shall be subject only to the jurisdiction of the Contracting Party of which they are nationals in respect of all acts or omissions occurring while they are in Antarctica for the purpose of exercising their functions.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, and pending the adoption of measures in pursuance of subparagraph 1(e) of Article IX, the Contracting Parties concerned in any case of dispute with regard to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica shall immediately consult together with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

ARTICLE IX

1. Representatives of the Contracting Parties named in the preamble to the present Treaty shall meet at the City of Canberra within two months after the date of entry into force of the Treaty, and thereafter at suitable intervals and places, for the purpose of exchanging information, consulting together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, and recommending to their Governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty, including measures regarding:

- (a) use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only;
- (b) facilitation of scientific research in Antarctica;
- (c) facilitation of international scientific cooperation in Antarctica;
- (d) facilitation of the exercise of the rights of inspection provided for in Article VII of the Treaty;
- (e) questions relating to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica;
- (f) preservation and conservation of living resources in Antarctica.

2. Each Contracting Party which has become a party to the present Treaty by accession under Article XIII shall be entitled to appoint representatives to participate in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article, during such time as that Contracting Party demonstrates its interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial scientific research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station or the despatch of a scientific expedition.

3. Reports from the observers referred to in Article VII of the present Treaty shall be transmitted to the representatives of the Contracting Parties participating in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article.

4. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall become effective when approved by all the Contracting Parties whose representatives were entitled

to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures.

5. Any or all of the rights established in the present Treaty may be exercised as from the date of entry into force of the Treaty whether or not any measures facilitating the exercise of such rights have been proposed, considered or approved as provided in this Article.

ARTICLE X

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in Antarctica contrary to the principles or purposes of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XI

1. If any dispute arises between two or more of the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, those Contracting Parties shall consult among themselves with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any dispute of this character not so resolved shall, with the consent, in each case, of all parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement; but failure to reach agreement on reference to the International Court shall not absolve parties to the dispute from the responsibility of continuing to seek to resolve it by any of the various peaceful means referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE XII

1. (a) The present Treaty may be modified or amended at any time by unanimous agreement of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX. Any such modification or amendment shall enter into force when the depositary Government has received notice from all such Contracting Parties that they have ratified it.

(b) Such modification or amendment shall thereafter enter into force as to any other Contracting Party when notice of ratification by it has been received by the depositary Government. Any such Contracting Party from which no notice of ratification is received within a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the modification or amendment in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 1(a) of this Article shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the present Treaty on the date of the expiration of such period.

2. (a) If after the expiration of thirty years from the date of entry into force of the present Treaty, any of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX so requests by a communication addressed to the depositary Government, a Conference of all the Contracting Parties shall be held as soon as practicable to review the operation of the Treaty.

(b) Any modification or amendment to the present Treaty which is approved at such a Conference by a ma-

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jority of the Contracting Parties there represented, including a majority of those whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX, shall be communicated by the depositary Government to all the Contracting Parties immediately after the termination of the Conference and shall enter into force in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present Article.

(c) If any such modification or amendment has not entered into force in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 1(a) of this Article within a period of two years after the date of its communication to all the Contracting Parties, any Contracting Party may at any time after the expiration of that period give notice to the depositary Government of its withdrawal from the present Treaty; and such withdrawal shall take effect two years after the receipt of the notice by the depositary Government.

ARTICLE XIII

1. The present Treaty shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States. It shall be open for accession by any State which is a Member of the United Nations, or by any other State which may be invited to accede to the Treaty with the consent of all the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX of the Treaty.

2. Ratification or accession to the present Treaty shall be effected by each State in accordance with its constitutional processes.

3. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, hereby designated as the depositary Government.

4. The depositary Government shall inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession, and the date of entry into force of the Treaty and of any modification or amendment thereto.

5. Upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by all the signatory States, the present Treaty shall enter into force for those States and for States which have deposited instruments of accession. Thereafter the Treaty shall enter into force for any acceding State upon the deposit of its instrument of accession.

6. The present Treaty shall be registered by the depositary Government pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XIV

The present Treaty, done in the English, French, Russian, and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America, which shall transmit duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized, have signed the present Treaty.

DONE at Washington this first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

For Argentina:

ADOLFO SCILINGO
F. BELLO

For Australia:

HOWARD BEALE.

For Belgium:

OBERT DE THIEUSIES

For Chile:

MARCEL MORA M
E. GAJARDO V
JULIO ESCUDERO.

For the French Republic:

PIERRE CHARPENTIER

For Japan:

KOICHIRO ASAKAI
T. SHIMODA

For New Zealand:

G D L WHITE

For Norway:

PAUL KOHT

For the Union of South Africa:

WENTZEL C. DU PLESSIS.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

V. KUZNETSOV [Romanization]

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

HAROLD CACCIA.

For the United States of America:

HERMAN PHLEGER.
PAUL C. DANIELS

U.N. General Assembly Urges Suspension of Nuclear Tests

Following are statements made in Committee I (Political and Security) by Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Representative to the General Assembly, together with the texts of two resolutions adopted in plenary on November 21.

STATEMENT OF NOVEMBER 18

U.S. delegation press release 3297

I should like to make a few brief remarks under my right of reply.

The representative of the Soviet Union said that the insistence of the United States on the further study of the scientific data relating to the detection of underground tests "means that the attainment of an agreement on the cessation of tests will be postponed indefinitely."

I really think that calls for a few words of

reply from me, and I should like to say that the United States is definitely not dragging its feet. We are anxious to complete agreement on a treaty regarding the cessation of nuclear weapons tests just as soon as the Soviet Union agrees on an effective international control system.

We welcome the recent agreement of the Soviet Union, after it refused for several months to examine the scientific data, to discuss the technical data relating to underground tests. At this very moment our representatives in Geneva are working out the basis for discussions on this subject.¹ We expect these discussions to succeed. The moment the work is completed there need be no delay in moving on to the translation of the findings into the provisions of the treaty.

The Soviet representative has continued to maintain today that the number of inspections should be fixed without reference to the scientific facts. This is hard to understand, I must admit. One can only speculate as to the motive for rejecting the idea that inspection should be related to the number of unidentified events.

STATEMENT OF NOVEMBER¹⁹

U.S. delegation press release 3299

The United States has already made its position clear on the question of the testing of nuclear weapons. As I said here yesterday, the United States is anxious to achieve agreement on a treaty on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests just as soon as the Soviet Union agrees to an effective international control system.

I think it is appropriate, however, for me to say a few words about the two resolutions before the committee.

The first resolution,² submitted by Austria, Japan, and Sweden, is addressed to the states concerned in the Geneva discussions. It urges the states concerned in the Geneva discussions to "continue their present voluntary discontinuance of the testing of nuclear weapons."

The United States, as one of the states concerned, will vote in favor of this paragraph and this resolution.

¹ For an announcement naming the U.S. technical experts, see BULLETIN of Dec. 14, 1959, p. 859.

² U.N. doc. A/C.1/L.236/Rev. 1; adopted in Committee I on Nov. 19.

The United States has voluntarily refrained from conducting nuclear weapons tests since October 31 of last year. We have recently announced our intention to continue this suspension at least through this year.³ The purpose of this voluntary action is to provide the best possible circumstances for the success of the Geneva negotiations.

At this point it is obviously impossible to know what the status of these negotiations will be at the end of this year. However, I can assure you that the United States will continue to do everything in its power to enhance the prospects of success at Geneva. The United States voluntary moratorium may be continued, depending upon circumstances which have yet to develop.

On the other hand—and let there be no misunderstanding on this point—the objective which we are striving to achieve is the ending of nuclear weapons test explosions under an agreement providing for effective international control. We do not think that an indefinite continuation of a voluntary, uncontrolled suspension of tests will contribute to this objective. In such circumstances our further efforts to reach agreement on a test suspension with proper safeguards would probably be fruitless.

Furthermore, as we have repeatedly explained in detail to this Assembly, we consider that test suspension not subject to verification is incompatible with requirements of national security. Since nuclear tests can be conducted in such ways that, in the absence of controls, they are impossible to detect, it is clear that without controls there would be no assurance that tests had in fact been stopped. For example, nuclear tests conducted underground leave no telltale fallout. The United States continues to believe that a system of agreed control is an utterly indispensable prerequisite to a permanent cessation of nuclear tests.

In the negotiations at Geneva we seek an agreement incorporating adequate controls which will represent a step forward on the path to achieving true disarmament. The Geneva negotiations are thus a test of whether we can in fact move forward in the quest for mutual arms control agreements. Our objective is not just the ending of nuclear weapons tests.

In voting for the resolution submitted by Austria, Japan, and Sweden the United States again

³ BULLETIN of Sept. 14, 1959, p. 374.

notes that it remains opposed to any permanent cessation of nuclear tests without agreement on a system of international safeguards.

The other resolution before the committee,⁴ submitted by India and a number of cosponsors, is more far-reaching. It includes certain language with which we are not in accord. I should like to make plain, however, that the same considerations I have just set forth regarding the position of the United States also apply to this resolution.

TEXTS OF RESOLUTIONS

Three-Power Resolution⁵

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1252 B (XIII) of 4 November 1958,

Noting that the negotiations on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests and on the establishment of an appropriate international control system, which began in Geneva on 31 October 1958, are still continuing,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the States concerned for their efforts to reach an agreement relating to the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and including an appropriate international control system;

2. Expresses the hope that these States will intensify their efforts to reach such an agreement at an early date;

3. Urges the States concerned in these negotiations to continue their present voluntary discontinuance of the testing of nuclear weapons;

4. Requests the States concerned to report to the General Assembly the results of their negotiations.

24-Power Resolution⁶

The General Assembly,

Desiring to safeguard mankind from the increasing hazards resulting from tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind the profound concern evinced by the peoples of all countries regarding the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the endeavours at Geneva of the States concerned to reach an agreement on discontinuance of these tests, and the progress so far achieved,

Noting with appreciation that the States concerned have voluntarily suspended such tests, enabling progress in the discussions at Geneva,

⁴ U.N. doc. A/C.1/L.237/Rev. 1/Add. 2; adopted in Committee I on Nov. 19.

⁵ U.N. doc. A/RES/1402 A (XIV) (A/C. 1/L. 236/Rev. 1); adopted in plenary session on Nov. 21 by a vote of 78 (U.S.)-0-2.

⁶ U.N. doc. A/RES/1402 B (XIV) (A/C. 1/L. 237/Rev. 1 and Add. 2); adopted in plenary session on Nov. 21 by a vote of 60-1-20 (U.S.).

Considering that an agreement on the cessation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests with effective international control is urgent,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the States concerned for their patient and sincere efforts to reach agreement on the discontinuance of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests with effective international control, and for the progress hitherto achieved;

2. Expresses further the hope that the States concerned will reach such agreement at an early date;

3. Appeals to the States concerned in the Geneva discussions to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests, (and to other States to desist from such tests);⁷

4. Requests the States concerned to report to the Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly the results of their negotiations.

The U.N. Emergency Force, Responsibility of All Members

Statement by Henry Cabot Lodge

U.S. Representative to the General Assembly¹

Three years ago the members of the United Nations meeting here in this very hall were faced with a mounting and a multiple threat to the peace of the world. To meet the danger of a situation created by one of those threats—the crisis at Suez—the General Assembly, during one night's session, created the United Nations Emergency Force.² It is interesting to remember that not one single member of the General Assembly voted against the establishment of that force on that night.

The deeds which have been achieved by this force in the last 3 years could fill us all with the greatest pride for the part which we played in its creation, and here is why I say that:

Before the creation of this force, both the Gaza Strip and the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba had been explosive places full of peril to the peace of the world. But after this force came into the field, the mere presence of this United Nations Emergency Force, in these two places, has been enough to make them peaceful.

Now that is a very brief statement. And yet no more needs to be said. For to say this is to say everything. The United Nations Emergency

¹ Made in plenary session on Nov. 21 (U.S. delegation press release 3305).

² BULLETIN of Feb. 25, 1957, p. 325.

Force has had a record of complete success. It has in every respect fulfilled our highest expectations; and you do not have to take my word for this—you will find it in the report of the Secretary-General.³ Surely it would be a most imprudent and a most irresponsible act to permit this force to go out of existence. To do so would simply recreate the same disorderly and inflamed conditions which brought about the great trouble of 1956.

The Secretary-General tells us ". . . it is difficult to foresee when the United Nations Emergency Force might be withdrawn without inviting the risk of dangerous consequences." He who would contribute directly or indirectly to ending this force in the face of this statement by the Secretary-General, the number-one international civil servant of the world, takes upon himself a heavy and a fateful responsibility indeed.

Instead of talking this way, we should be offering our thanks to the 10 member states who have contributed military personnel; we should be offering our thanks to General [E. L. M.] Burns, who commands the force, and our thanks to the thousands of officers and men who have served and are serving with the force. We can pay tribute to the General Assembly, which had the intelligence, the imagination, and the courage to create this force—because it is through courage and sacrifice and not by hedging and trimming that we will build great traditions for the United Nations, that we will make the United Nations work. The United Nations is only as good as the willingness of its members to support it when the going gets rough. And the United Nations Emergency Force gives us a prime opportunity to do just this.

General Responsibility of All Members

Obviously a force like this cannot exist on air alone. It costs money, and each member must accept its fair share of the responsibility. The threat of 1956 was a worldwide threat and not merely local. Every member has benefited and is benefiting today from the existence of the United Nations Emergency Force.

Remember that in every resolution involving this force the General Assembly has recognized the general responsibility of the United Nations

for maintaining peace in the Middle East. They did not say it was the responsibility of this country or that country, or of two or three countries; they said it was the general responsibility of the United Nations. To carry out this principle, the General Assembly has decided that all members should share in the cost of the force.

We realize that the expense of the United Nations Emergency Force has created a substantial financial burden for some states. The United States and other members have recognized this fact and have therefore made voluntary contributions for the support of the force in order to reduce the burden on those less able to pay.

We have examined with care the Secretary-General's report contained in document A/4210. We agree with him that the force must be maintained at the minimum strength necessary for the performance of its task. This will take money, considerable sums of money; but, as the Secretary-General has said, the removal of the United Nations Emergency Force could only lead to a substantial increase of disturbances whose cumulative effect "would probably soon attain a seriousness far overshadowing the effort and expense now involved in the maintenance of the Force."

Therefore I ask you this question: Could there ever be money spent for a better cause than to save succeeding generations—our children, our grandchildren—from the scourge of war?

This is an obligation resting on all members. All the arguments have been heard, the decision has been made, and it is therefore the clear duty to contribute.

I trust, however, that our feelings will be not so much those of duty, clear though the duty is. I hope rather that we all will feel proud of what we have accomplished and consider it a privilege to support this bold and imaginative step toward the prevention of war.

Refusal of Soviet Union To Share Costs

We have heard the speech of the Soviet representative, and I must say that the continued refusal of the Soviet Union to accept its fair share of the cost of the force—on whatever grounds—is really disappointing, and I hope that the Soviet Union may yet reconsider it.

The only conclusion to be drawn from Mr. [A. A.] Sobolev's speech is that the Soviet Union is deliberately and as a matter of conscious pol-

³ U.N. doc. A/4210.

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icy—not because of financial stringency—opposed to having the United Nations Force maintain the peace as it is doing. I regret that on this particular question once again the Soviet Union finds itself alone.

The unwillingness of the Soviet Union to pay its duly levied assessments has created a financial crisis both for UNEF and for this Organization as a whole.

It raises a serious question as to whether the Soviet Union really desires the maintenance of stability in the Middle East.

It indicates that the Soviet Union has no desire to see the United Nations develop as a more effective organ in meeting its obligations under the charter.

It shows disdain for duly adopted decisions of the General Assembly when those decisions do not happen to accord with the views of the Soviet Union.

Finally, it represents what is in effect an attempt to veto a major policy decision of the General Assembly. Remember that the United Nations Emergency Force was established by the vote of an overwhelming majority of the members of this Organization. As I have said, there was not a single dissenting vote. From its very inception UNEF has been considered as a general United Nations responsibility, both as to its operation and as to its finances. Every resolution involving UNEF has been adopted by a substantial majority of the members of the Assembly on this basis. It had to be that way, because only on such a basis could the force effectively represent the Organization. Only on such a basis could the contributing members make military personnel available. Only on this basis could the force be financed.

We deplore the refusal of the Soviet Union to pay any of its assessed share of UNEF costs—let alone to make a special contribution, which it certainly is in a position to do if it wanted to. We have all heard before the argument of the Soviet delegation that the creation of UNEF was unlawful. This is a strange position indeed for a member to take which did not vote against the resolution establishing UNEF in 1956. Was it lawful then and has it become unlawful since then? It also ignores the consistent support given the force by the overwhelming majority of members of the General Assembly.

The attitude of a member toward a resolution, including the casting of a negative vote, does not in any way absolve that member from any of the legal obligations or financial responsibilities of membership set forth in articles 17 and 19 of the charter. Opinions regarding the merits of decisions duly taken by the Organization and the financial responsibilities of membership are wholly separate matters. But obviously there would soon be no United Nations at all if members were free to pick and to choose which decisions of the Organization they would support financially and which they would not. So long as a country is a member of this Organization it must honor its obligations to pay its assessments as determined by a legal decision of the General Assembly.

We have heard once more the Soviet argument that the aggressors must pay for the United Nations Emergency Force. This is a peculiar refrain. It argues that the north Koreans and the Chinese Communists should pay for the cost of the Korean campaign because they were officially proclaimed to be the aggressors by the United Nations in the case of that Korean affair—and I have yet to hear the Soviet representative make a suggestion that this be done, and yet, to be consistent with himself, that certainly is what he should do.

The United Nations Emergency Force is a clear obligation of honor. To refuse to pay one's share—and by that I mean deliberately and as a matter of conscious policy—is to wretched. Now that is a blunt word, but it is an accurate word. I trust that the Soviet Union will yet see the light and will live up to its international obligations.

[In reply to a second statement by the representative of the Soviet Union, Mr. Lodge said the following in the General Assembly:]

I simply wish to point out that of course Mr. Sobolev is right when he says that decisions of the General Assembly on political questions are purely recommendatory. But that is not true at all as regards financial questions. Decisions of the General Assembly are not merely recommendations as far as money is concerned, and it is very clear in the charter that a financial obligation of the United Nations is an obligation of honor resting on members. Members who deliberately and consciously seek to evade that obligation are

doing something which, to use the short and ugly English word, can only be described as welshing.

Then I would like to say, if the Soviet Union thought at the time that the creation of the United Nations Emergency Force was illegal, why did they not vote against it?

U.S. Expresses Confidence in Future of Cameroun

*Statement by Clement J. Zablocki
U.S. Representative to the General Assembly¹*

I would like to state briefly my delegation's views on draft Resolution L. 610. My delegation has thought long and hard about this problem. We have considered and rejected numerous possibilities. We believe the sponsors of this resolution are to be commended for attempting to solve a heart-rending problem. This difficult situation exists in a country, blessed by nature and by the intellectual vigor of its population in so many ways, unable thus far to achieve complete acceptance by all of the people of peaceful solutions to domestic political differences.

Before I explain why the United States will vote against the proposal, let me make it perfectly clear that we understand and appreciate the motives and the purposes of the cosponsors. Nothing but good will is intended for the new nation. The United States, however, has some very grave reservations on this resolution.

Basically, we believe that the implications of this resolution are in conflict with the decision taken by the resumed session of the 13th General Assembly last March.²

Secondly, while we know it was not so intended, we fear that this reversal will be construed by many people as a General Assembly political act which detracts from the confidence which we have placed in Prime Minister [Amadou] Ahidjo. The coming 2 months will be the most important period in the development of Cameroun, and anything which might weaken the present Government might well prejudice the birth of a new nation.

¹ Made in Committee IV (Trusteeship) on Nov. 19 (U.S. delegation press release 3298).

² For background and text of Resolution 1349 (XIII), see BULLETIN of Apr. 13, 1959, p. 531.

Thirdly, we do not think that the resolution takes proper note of the invitation which the Camerounian Government has just extended to all political elements to meet with them in a roundtable to discuss the future of the country.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the comments of the distinguished representative of Iraq, in which he hoped we could support the draft resolution of which he and many of our other good friends are cosponsors. The independence of Cameroun is a matter of days away. Our hopes for the prosperity of this new nation are as sincere as those of the cosponsors of this resolution. We believe, however, that a resolution of this type might have serious consequences and does not give the Government the full support to which it is entitled. We believe the passage of a resolution of this kind is not the warmest way to welcome to our midst a new member of the United Nations.

U.S. Reservations on Resolution

Now for the resolution. The preambular paragraphs simply recall key portions of Resolution 1349 (XIII) of 13 March 1959, which my delegation supported then as the definitive decision to be taken by the United Nations on this subject. We could vote for these paragraphs again, although we believe repetition is not a virtue; indeed, we consider it the bane of this committee.

Our difficulties start with the unfortunate conjunction of the last preambular sentence and the first operative paragraph. We are asked to agree that "having heard the views of the petitioners, [the General Assembly] notes the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the Territory." The implication is that, had we not heard the statements of the petitioners, we would be unaware of conditions in the country. This is surely not so. We all know that there exists a problem of national peace and reconciliation, that organized attempts to spread panic and disorder have been met by forceful measures, and that in the process lives shockingly have been lost in a country where rejoicing should be universal.

There can exist legitimate differences of opinion as to whether or not some of the undertakings described in the preambular paragraphs have been carried out by the Government of Cameroun. However, operative paragraph 2 implies that none of these engagements have been observed. Certainly, many Camerounians have returned to their

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homes and have resumed normal life. For example, we know that 257 additional Bassa returned to Sanaga Maritime in mid-October. Moreover, the Government of Cameroun has announced that legislative elections would take place in late February or early March and that the constitution would be submitted to popular referendum in early January. Therefore, my delegation cannot accept the clear implication in operative paragraph 2 that the government of Prime Minister Ahidjo has failed to carry out any of the terms of Resolution 1349 (XIII).

On the eve of independence it ill behoves the nations expressing friendship and desire to be of assistance to Cameroun to discredit the sincere efforts of the Camerounian Government to abide by the provisions of Resolution 1349 (XIII).

Operative paragraph 3 would seem to place on the same footing those who have committed murder and the police forces which have attempted to stop the violence. Surely we should call upon all Camerounians to avoid violence but recommend to the Government that it act with as much charity and understanding as possible. It is not appropriate to place dissident citizens and legitimate governments on exactly the same footing in a General Assembly resolution.

Paragraph 5 is of dubious value because it implies that the "unfavourable conditions" in the territory are entirely the Government's fault and that, since only governments can in the first instance guarantee the fundamental rights laid down in the charter, if these rights are not now being observed, it necessarily is the Government's fault. We cannot accept this as an accurate and fair statement of the reasons for conditions in the country. It is our understanding there is intensive, full, and free democratic political activity in the country.

Our main difficulty, however, is with operative paragraph 6, which would set up a three-man commission to assist the Government and the people of Cameroun in achieving an atmosphere of peace and harmony. Would such a group be acceptable to the Government of Cameroun? If, as seems likely, it would not, what possible use could it be? Indeed, would it be permitted to enter the country? To whom would it report its recommendations to promote peace and harmony? Obviously to no one. What would its powers be? Very few, if any. Mr. Chairman, the distin-

guished delegate of India stated this morning that the proposed commission will help to calm the situation in Cameroun. How can that be? I maintain that, by its very nature and existence, the commission would undermine the efforts and the authority of the legitimate government of Cameroun, thereby aggravating the internal situation.

Furthermore, if the terms of the trusteeship agreement are to be carried out, the Administering Authority responsible for administration of the territory must agree if the resolution is ever to be implemented. If there are member states able to assist the Government and people of Cameroun to achieve the purposes of this resolution, they can come forward to offer their services without a resolution.

The problems of Cameroun increasingly belong to its people, and we hope its neighbors will help them, as we of the New World have endeavored to help one another.

Political Leaders Invited To Confer

I have been more negative than I would like to be, Mr. Chairman, because we are discussing a draft resolution and not engaging in general debate. At the same time, my delegation welcomes the reaffirmation, on November 11, by Prime Minister Ahidjo of his willingness to take part in a roundtable conference on political problems. We have noted that Messieurs Moussa Yaya for the *Union camerounaise*, Andred Fouda for the *Rassemblement du peuple camerounais*, Charles Assale for the National Action Party, and Charles Okala for the Socialist Party issued an invitation on November 14 to all leaders of political parties, movements, and segments of opinion whether in Cameroun or abroad to apply before November 30 for participation in the conference. A preparatory committee has been established. The only condition imposed is that all participants must renounce violence as a means of political action. Those who have openly accepted the responsibility for terrorism but who now formally renounce violence can, we believe, return in full liberty to take part in this conference. We urge them to take advantage of this last chance.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to recall the very moving words on the use of violence spoken by the distinguished delegate of India at the resumed session. Speaking of Mahatma Gandhi, he re-

called that this great man "called off the mighty movement of civil disobedience in India in 1921 because of a single instance of mob violence in the later stages of the movement." Although we cannot expect anyone in our time to approach the saintly rectitude of this man, it is not too much to ask that violence in a trust territory not be rewarded. Apart from the moral abhorrence in which we hold it, history has proven it unnecessary. Cameroun will become independent in about 1 month.

For these reasons, my delegation cannot support the resolution and shall vote against it.³

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography¹

General Assembly

Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: Status of Women in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Report prepared by the Secretariat. A/4193. November 11, 1959. 27 pp.

United Nations Special Fund: Administrative Budget for 1960. Twenty-fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4268. November 11, 1959. 5 pp.

Programmes of Technical Assistance: Budget Estimates of the Technical Assistance Board Secretariat for the Year 1960. Twenty-fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4269. November 12, 1959. 8 pp.

Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1960: Department of Economic and Social Affairs—Organizational Changes and Review of Internal Procedures Relating to the Technical Assistance Programme. Report of the Secretary-General. A/C.5/801. November 13, 1959. 20 pp.

Annual Progress Report of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for 1959. Statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General. A/4119/Add. 1. November 13, 1959. 5 pp.

Construction of the United Nations Building in Santiago, Chile. Twenty-sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4277. November 13, 1959. 4 pp.

Report of the Economic and Social Council (Chapter VI, Sections I, II, III and V; Chapter VII, Sections I, II,

¹ On Nov. 19 Committee IV rejected the draft resolution by a vote of 33-41-7.

² Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain libraries in the United States.

III, IV, VI, VII, VIII and IX). Report of the Third Committee. A/4250. November 17, 1959. 30 pp.

Annual Progress Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Statement of Financial Implications Submitted by the Secretary-General. Corrigendum. A/4283/Corr. 1. November 17, 1959. 1 p.

United Nations Emergency Force: Supplementary Estimates for 1960 and Revised Estimates for 1960. Twenty-eighth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4284. November 17, 1959. 4 pp.

Request for the Inclusion of an Additional Item in the Agenda of the Fourteenth Regular Session: Item Proposed by the Special Representative on the Question of Hungary—Question of Hungary. Letter dated 16 November 1959 from the Special Representative on the Question of Hungary addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4285. November 17, 1959. 2 pp.

Request for the Inclusion of an Additional Item in the Agenda of the Fourteenth Regular Session: Item Proposed by the United States of America—Question of Hungary. Letter dated 20 November 1959 from the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4292. November 20, 1959. 3 pp.

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Latin America. The Fiscal Budget as an Instrument in the Programming of Economic Development. A provisional document subject to modification. E/CN.12/521. April 25, 1959. 72 pp.

Technical Assistance Committee. United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance. Report of the Secretary-General on programs of technical assistance financed by the regular budget. E/TAC/95. November 17, 1959. 30 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Agriculture

Protocol of amendment to the convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of January 15, 1944 (58 Stat. 1169). Opened for signature at Washington December 1, 1958.⁴

Ratification deposited: El Salvador, December 1, 1959.

Antarctica

The Antarctic Treaty. Signed at Washington December 1, 1959. Enters into force upon the deposit of ratifications by all the signatory states.

Signatures: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

⁴ Not in force.

Finance

Agreement establishing the Inter-American Development Bank, with annexes. Done at Washington April 8, 1959.¹
Signature: Venezuela, November 18, 1959.

Narcotics

Protocol for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the production of, international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium. Dated at New York June 23, 1953.¹
Accession deposited: Brazil, November 3, 1959.

Sugar

International sugar agreement of 1958. Done at London December 1, 1958. Entered into force provisionally January 1, 1959.
Accession deposited: El Salvador, November 3, 1959.
Ratifications deposited: Morocco, October 26, 1959; Philippines, July 16, 1959; Poland, October 28, 1959.

Telecommunication

Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention of December 22, 1952 (TIAS 3286), with appendixes and final protocol. Done at Geneva November 29, 1958.¹
Notification of approval: France, October 17, 1959; Paraguay, October 6, 1959; Tunisia, October 12, 1959; United Kingdom, including Channel Islands and Isle of Man, October 22, 1959.

Wheat

International wheat agreement, 1959, with annex. Opened for signature at Washington April 8 through 24, 1959. Entered into force July 16, 1959, for part I and parts III to VIII, and August 1, 1959, for part II. TIAS 4302.

Acceptances deposited: Spain, Sweden, November 30, 1959; Argentina, Australia, Ireland, and Japan, December 1, 1959.

Accession deposited: Iceland, December 1, 1959.
Notification received November 25, 1959, from United Kingdom of application to: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Virgin Islands, Brunel, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Monserrat, The Federation of Nigeria, North Borneo, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

BILATERAL

Bolivia

Agreement amending the economic assistance agreement of November 6, 1953 (TIAS 2883). Effectuated by exchange of notes at La Paz August 24 and November 11, 1959. Entered into force November 11, 1959.

Ceylon

Agreement amending the agreement of November 17, 1952 (TIAS 2652), for financing certain educational exchange programs. Effectuated by exchange of notes at Colombo July 29 and October 7, 1959. Entered into force October 7, 1959.

¹ Not in force.

Japan

Agreement relating to the donation of wheat flour to Japan for distribution to typhoon victims. Effectuated by exchange of notes at Tokyo November 12, 1959. Entered into force November 12, 1959.

Libya

Agreement concerning the economic assistance program in Libya for fiscal year 1959 amending and supplementing the agreement of September 9, 1954, as amended (TIAS 3105 and 3382). Effectuated by exchange of notes at Benghazi May 21, 1959. Entered into force May 21, 1959.

New Zealand

Agreement relating to an aerial photographic survey of the New Zealand coastline. Effectuated by exchange of notes at Washington October 30, 1959. Entered into force October 30, 1959.

Norway

Convention modifying and supplementing convention of July 13, 1949 (TIAS 2357), for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. Signed at Oslo July 10, 1958. Entered into force October 21, 1959.
Proclaimed by the President: November 23, 1959.

Turkey

Agreement approving the procedures to be used in the sale of excess and/or scrap property in Turkey by the United States. Effectuated by exchange of notes at Ankara October 6 and November 13, 1959. Entered into force November 13, 1959.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Recess Appointments

The President on December 1 appointed Livingston T. Merchant to be Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, vice Robert D. Murphy, resigned.

Designations

Charles W. Adair, Jr., as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, effective November 1. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 849 dated December 10.)

J. Lampton Berry as Deputy Director of Intelligence and Research, effective December 1.

Charles E. Bohlen as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, effective December 5. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 660 dated September 21.)

Harland J. Corson as Director, U.S. Operations Mission, Mexico, effective December 3. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 835 dated December 3.)

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

American Foreign Policy—Current Documents, 1956. Pub. 6811. xxxiv, 1,495 pp. \$4.75 (buckram).

An annual collection of the principal messages, addresses, statements, reports, diplomatic notes, and treaties made during a given calendar year which indicate the scope, goals, and implementation of the foreign policy of the United States.

The Citizen's Role in Cultural Relations. Pub. 6854. International Information and Cultural Series 69. 36 pp. 20¢.

A pamphlet giving an account of public-private cooperation in the International Educational Exchange Program.

Technical Cooperation in Health. Pub. 6855. Economic Cooperation Series 54. 28 pp. 15¢.

A review of the U.S. bilateral programs of cooperation in the health field throughout the world and the significant results achieved.

United States Foreign Policy in a New Age. Pub. 6864. General Foreign Policy Series 138. 36 pp. 25¢.

This pamphlet, another in the popular *Background* series, is based on excerpts from addresses and statements by Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs.

Report to Congress on the Mutual Security Program. Pub. 6890. General Foreign Policy Series 142. 51 pp. Limited distribution.

The fifteenth semiannual report on the operations of the Mutual Security Program for the first half of fiscal year 1959.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. TIAS 4250. 52 pp. 20¢.

Second protocol of rectifications and modifications to the texts of the schedules to the agreement of October 30, 1947, between the United States of America and Other Governments—Done at Geneva November 8, 1952. Entered into force February 2, 1959.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities—Cooperative Cholera Research. TIAS 4261. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Thailand, amending agreement of March 4, 1957. Exchange of notes—Signed at Bangkok March 12 and April 9, 1959. Entered into force April 9, 1959.

Defense—Loan of Small Craft to China. TIAS 4274. 11 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and China. Exchange of notes—Signed at Taipei July 8, 1959. Entered into force July 8, 1959.

Double Taxation—Taxes on Income. TIAS 4280. 8 pp. 10¢.

Supplementary convention between the United States of America and Belgium, modifying convention of October 28, 1948, as modified by the supplementary convention of

September 9, 1952—Signed at Washington August 22, 1957. Ratification advised by the Senate of the United States of America July 9, 1958; ratified by the President of the United States of America July 23, 1958; ratified by Belgium July 8, 1959; ratifications exchanged at Brussels July 10, 1959; proclaimed by the President of the United States of America July 28, 1959. Entered into force July 10, 1959, with exchange of notes—signed at Washington April 2, 1954, and July 28, 1959.

Weather Stations—Cooperative Program at Guayaquil. TIAS 4282. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Ecuador, amending the agreement of April 24, 1957, as extended. Exchange of notes—Signed at Quito June 9 and July 22, 1959. Entered into force July 22, 1959.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 4283. 7 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the United Arab Republic—Signed at Cairo July 29, 1959. Entered into force July 29, 1959, with exchange of notes.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities—Child Feeding Program. TIAS 4284. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Italy. Exchange of notes—Signed at Rome July 30, 1959. Entered into force July 30, 1959.

Opening of Inspection Stations at Córdoba Island. TIAS 4285. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Mexico. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington July 31 and August 5, 1959. Entered into force August 5, 1959.

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: November 30–December 6

Press releases may be obtained from the Office of News, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Releases issued prior to November 30 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 823 of November 27 and 825 of November 28.

No.	Date	Subject
826	11/30	Abduction of U.S. consular employee at Bombay.
827	12/1	Signing of Antarctic treaty.
†828	12/1	U.S.-U.S.S.R. cultural exchange agreement.
829	12/1	Eisenhower: Antarctic treaty.
830	12/1	Murphy: "What Is Past Is Prologue."
831	12/1	Herter: Antarctic treaty.
832	12/1	Laos credentials (rewrite).
833	11/30	Limitation of arms in American Republics.
*834	12/2	Hare to be nominated Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs (biographic details).
*835	12/3	Corson designated director, USOM, Mexico (biographic details).
836	12/4	Dillon: School of Advanced International Studies.
837	12/4	U.S.-Venezuelan air transport talks.
*838	12/4	Eaton designated to disarmament committee (biographic details).
839	12/4	Exchange of messages with Brazilian Foreign Minister on Inter-American Advisory Committee.

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

Africa. U.S. Expresses Confidence in Future of Cameroun (Zablocki)	922	Private Investment Team Reports on Opportunities in Thailand	900
American Republics		The Search for Guidelines in ICA Development Programing (Dillon)	908
Latin American Arms Limitation Endorsed by United States	907	Non-Self-Governing Territories. U.S. Expresses Confidence in Future of Cameroun (Zablocki)	922
President Meets With Inter-American Advisory Committee	904	Presidential Documents	
U.S. and Brazil Exchange Messages on Inter-American Committee (Eisenhower, Herter, Kubitschek, Lafer)	905	Human Rights Week, 1959	897
Antarctica. Twelve Nations Sign Treaty Guaranteeing Nonmilitarization of Antarctica and Freedom of Scientific Investigation (Eisenhower, Herter, texts of final act and treaty)	911	A Mission of Peace and Good Will	895
Atomic Energy. U.N. General Assembly Urges Suspension of Nuclear Tests (Lodge, texts of resolutions)	917	Twelve Nations Sign Treaty Guaranteeing Non-militarization of Antarctica and Freedom of Scientific Investigation	911
Aviation. U.S. and Venezuela Begin Talks on Introduction of Jet Service	906	U.S. and Brazil Exchange Messages on Inter-American Committee	905
Brazil. U.S. and Brazil Exchange Messages on Inter-American Committee (Eisenhower, Herter, Kubitschek, Lafer)	905	U.S. Negotiating New Treaty With Japan	907
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